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House.

NATION and national are good words,
and certain Democratic members in
Congress should accustom themselves
to their use.

"This always cocksure politician in
ermine," says the Hartford Con-
necticut, speaking of Judge Gresham. And this
of a man who never takes politics—that
is, hardly ever. S-s-h!

MANY columns have been devoted to
Cleveland Cabinets during the past two
months, and yet only one place is filled
—the Secretary of the Treasury, and
that is not settled for sure.

DEMOCRATIC members of the Legisla-
ture who thought to win glory by re-
viling ex-President Hayes must feel pretty
cheap in view of the fact that Mr. Cleve-
land has decided to attend Mr. Hayes's
funeral.

WHATEVER a class of small-caliber
Democrats may say of ex-President
Hayes, his friends can assert that neither
his name nor that of any agent of his is
connected with either dispatches making
overtures for the bribing of canvass-
ing boards.

SPEAKING of egotism, is there not a
touch of it in the demand of surviving
soldiers of the Mexican war, in which
Indiana lost forty-seven men all told,
that it shall be placed on an exact
equality with the war of the rebellion,
in which the State lost about 30,000 men?

THE more temperate Southern papers
have rebuked the lurid editorial assault
made by the Nashville American upon
General Butler after his death. While
no one proposes to hold the Southern
people responsible for the sentiments of
the Nashville paper, still the rebukes
are timely.

UNDER the tariff for revenue only of
1860, cattle, sheep and hogs were ex-
ported from this country to the value of
\$1,463,643, but in 1892, under the McKin-
ley law, the value of such exports was
\$35,624,261. And yet we are told that
the McKinley law shuts the American
producer out of the foreign markets.

THE proposition to permit all foreign-
ers to come to this country as immi-
grants who can present a certificate of
good character will be favorably re-
garded by those persons who know that
the man does not live, out of prison,
who cannot get such an endorsement.
Those governments which desire to send
us their paupers would have officials
whose duty it would be to furnish such
credentials.

BY way of celebrating the recent Demo-
cratic victory in Illinois the commis-
sioners of Cook county, in which Chicago
is situated, have voted themselves an
increase of salary from \$2,180 per year
to \$3,000, and the president of the board
\$4,200 instead of \$2,370. Every paper in
Chicago denounces the action as indec-
ent and outrageous, but the commis-
sioners have got a big Democratic ma-
jority at their back and are masters of
the situation.

NO paper in favor of sound money re-
gards with favor that section of the
Horse bill repealing the Sherman law
which provides for the coinage of all
the silver bullion purchased under that
law into standard silver dollars. Under
the present law the silver certificates
with which the bullion was purchased
represent its market value. To coin it
into standard dollars would put \$30,000-
000 more of silver certificates in circula-
tion than the silver bullion now floats.

THE President yesterday sent to the
Senate the name of Mr. E. W. Halford
to be paymaster in the army, with the
rank of major. The position has not
been sought by Mr. Halford, and comes
to him without solicitation of any kind
on his part. The Journal feels sure that
it states a truth and expresses the con-
victions of all Mr. Halford's friends
when it says that he will bring to the
discharge of his new duties the same
faithfulness, conscientiousness and
painstaking care that have character-
ized his labors in other positions of re-
sponsibility and trust.

THE world is likely to see a trial of
socialism on a large scale in the city
government of London. The Council,
having passed under the control of the
Progressives, has decided to take charge
of the gas companies, water companies,
street-railroad companies and dock com-
panies. The functions of these com-
panies will not be let out to contractors,
but will be managed and controlled by
the Council itself, making it the great-
est employer of labor in the world. It
has also been decided to discard all ef-
forts to get work done for the lowest
wages possible, and instead thereof to
fix as a minimum scale of wages in each

department the rates decreed by the
trades unions "and in practice ob-
tained." In other words, the trades
unions will fix the minimum rate of
wages which the city shall pay, and its
workmen may get as much more as they
can by combination among themselves.
It remains to be seen what degree of
success will crown this effort at social-
ism and paternal government in the
largest city of the world.

THE ATTACKS ON EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

The New York Sun, which for many
years past has pursued the late ex-
President Hayes with diabolical malignity,
concludes an obituary notice by saying:
"After his retirement from the office to
which another had been elected Mr. Hay-
es returned to his home in Fremont,
where he continued until his death in the
peaceful pursuit of raising chickens."
Editorially it says that General Hayes
failed in the greatest crisis of his life,
meaning that he should have declined
the presidency after the electoral com-
mission had decided in his favor, and
that for this failure he will "occupy a
place unique in history, pilloried there
for all ages as the first and last fraudu-
lent President of the United States." Other
Democratic papers have uttered similar
slurs.

There would be no profit in reopening
the great electoral controversy of 1876,
but the truth of history requires it to be
said that no person directly or remotely
connected with it passed through the
terrible ordeal with more dignity or
came out of it with more honor than did
Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes. The crisis was
one of the greatest in his life. The passions
of men were excited to an extraordinary
degree, and for many weeks it seemed
as if a spark would cause an explosion
that might plunge the country into civil
war. During all this time General
Hayes neither did nor said anything to
add to the excitement. He quietly
awaited the decision of the controversy
by such methods as Congress, in its wis-
dom, might adopt. At no time did he
give the slightest indication of seeking
the presidential office, much less of de-
siring his friends to seize it for him.
Circumstances had made him the candi-
date of the Republican party, and, as
things fell out, it became necessary to
resort to an unusual method to decide
the result of the election. For this Gen.
Hayes was in no way responsible. When
the electoral commission decided in his
favor the whole country breathed free,
believing that a most dangerous crisis
had been safely bridged over. For him
to have refused to take the office when
it had been solemnly decided that he
was entitled to it would have been a
most unpatriotic act. It would have
precipitated a new crisis more danger-
ous than the one just passed. An act of
such craven cowardice would have made
him infamous in history. He took the
office of President with a title that was
beyond dispute, and gave the country
one of the cleanest administrations it
ever had.

The oft-repeated sneer that General
Hayes, on quitting the presidency, "re-
turned to the peaceful pursuit of raising
chickens" is dishonoring only to those
who make it. The same might have
been said of Washington, who spent the
closing years of his life amid the quiet
shades of Mount Vernon, in the peace-
ful pursuits of a Virginia planter. Prob-
ably there were chickens at Mount
Vernon, too. We venture the assertion
that no ex-President ever carried him-
self in a more dignified way or more
strictly in accordance with the best tra-
ditions of the office than General Hayes
did. His post-official career was one of
beautiful simplicity, rich in all the ele-
ments of ideal American citizenship.
Occupying himself with his home life,
his private affairs, his correspondence
and with many philanthropic move-
ments, he awaited with serene com-
posure the end of his career. And it is
to his infinite honor that he never de-
scended to reply to, to notice or in any
way refer to the cruel assaults and the
more cruel sneers and gibes that were
continually made upon him. They fell
harmless at his feet. His silence was
the triumph of a firm consciousness
of duty well performed, the victory of a
noble nature. His detractors simply ad-
vertise themselves as despicable.

WOMAN IN MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Nast's Weekly thinks the best and
surest way for women to take part in
national affairs is to pull together ener-
getically in municipal reform work.
Even in New York, where they can ex-
pect no favors from Tammany, they
have succeeded, by persistent agitation,
in having street-cleaning and other
sanitary laws enforced. The possibility
of a visitation of cholera this year has
roused to action the women of several
cities, and they are looking into the de-
tails of municipal housekeeping with a
keenness of vision that will permit
no slipshod ways to be overlooked.
Already the women of Detroit have
found that the ventilating machinery
of some of the public schools is en-
tirely inadequate and other sanitary
conditions atrocious. If there is one
public building more than another in
whose condition women have a right
to concern themselves it is the school-
house, and investigation would prob-
ably disclose an unsatisfactory state of
affairs in the schools of many another
city than Detroit. In forming a society
for the sanitary improvement of the
city Indianapolis women are only fol-
lowing the example of their enterprising
and public-spirited sisters elsewhere.
There is plenty of work for them to do
here, and there is no better place for
them to begin than in using their in-
fluence to secure the removal
of the snow from Washington street.
With the mixture of salt scat-
tered by the street-car management
and the sand already on the pavement
the street has become almost impass-
able to pedestrians. A few years ago a
protest was made by local physicians
against the use of salt for track clean-
ing purposes, but the protest was never
heeded. Whether it is unhealthy or
not, the results of its use are very un-
pleasant in various ways to people
obliged to be on the streets, and the
snow should be removed without wait-
ing for a thaw that will flood the thor-

oughfares. Indianapolis has many miles
of good pavements now, but is far from
getting the full benefit of them.

STATE APPEAL OF THE GRAND ARMY.

If any one expected that the veterans
connected with the Grand Army in In-
diana would not be in favor of making
the National Encampment a State affair
by a State appropriation such person
knows very little about the men who
make up that organization. As veter-
ans who served in Indiana regiments
and veterans who have practically be-
come Hoosiers since the war by resi-
dence in the State, they desire to enter-
tain the veterans of all the country as a
State organization. The prompt action
of so many posts in urging the Legisla-
ture to make an appropriation for the
encampment justifies the assumption
that the veterans of Indiana regard the
matter as one which concerns the whole
State, and that veterans in Fort Wayne,
Evansville, Terre Haute and all the
smaller towns regard themselves, as In-
diana veterans, as hosts in the
coming entertainment as much as
those of Indianapolis. They know that
the success of the entertainment will be
credited to the patriotism and hospital-
ity of the whole State. They also know
that if the entertainment falls short of
the standard set by reasonable and in-
telligent men all Indiana, and not Indi-
anapolis alone, will be criticised. The
veterans of the rest of the State were
as zealous in urging comrades at the
Washington encampment to come to
Indianapolis as were those living in the
city. Veterans from all the other posts
in the State will be here as entertainers
rather than entertained. They will be
active in providing proper entertain-
ment for comrades and friends from
other States. These are the considera-
tions which have led to the very general
and very earnest appeal to the Legisla-
ture to make an appropriation in aid of
the encampment. The glory of Indiana
in the war and present State pride are
moving the Grand Army of Indiana
rather than any local jealousies.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE OF Wednesday

8378.
One of the letters which was received by Mr.
Cleveland, yesterday, came from E. G. Dunnell,
the Washington correspondent of the New York
Times, and contained the acceptance of the post
of private secretary to the next President, which
the latter had offered Mr. Dunnell some time
since.

This appointment has been foreboded
for some time. Mr. Dunnell has been con-
nected with journalism for upwards of
twenty years, most of that period with
the New York Times. He has been travel-
ing correspondent of that paper in three
presidential campaigns, and in that capacity
has visited this city a number of times.
Like his predecessor, Mr. Halford, he is a
man of small stature and slight figure. He
has a ruddy complexion, curly hair, light
mustache, and, being quite near-sighted,
wears glasses. Mr. Dunnell is a very cap-
able newspaperman, and will be very popu-
lar with the members of the profession
in his new capacity. His home is at Or-
ange, N. J.

MR. AMBROSE BIERCE is said to be a Cal-
ifornia poet, and, though his fame has
never before wandered this way, the Journal
has no disposition to dispute the Cal-
ifornia label. Mr. Bierce has heard Mr.
James Whitcomb Riley, and this is what
he says of him: "Riley is one of a pig-
nosed crew of malignants, acrophonologists
and apostrophographers who think
they get close to nature by depicting the
sterile lives and limited emotions of the
gawks and sod-hoppers that speak only to
tangle their tongues and move only to fall
over their own feet." This seems to settle
the matter, but perhaps Indiana's own
James Whitcomb Riley will survive. And, of course,
the language of Mr. Bierce is not moved in
the least by the base sentiment of envy.

The cold weather does not "let up" much
and it brings some discomfort, but it is
seasonable, healthy weather. The grip has
been frozen out, and it is fair to assume
that cholera germs are not flourishing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Teacher—What is a hero?
Tommy—The man who marries a heroine.

Isabel to St.
Briggs—Does Hubbell swear as much as ever
since he married?

Briggs—Mhm. His wife don't mind it. She
used to be a telephone girl.

More Information.
Tommy—Paw, I heard a man say that Mr.
Watts was a self-made man. What is a self-made
man?

Mr. Figg—A man who knows how to buy a dol-
lar's worth of work for 50 cents.

Mr. Peck's Idea.
Watts—Insomnia has its uses. The song of
"Home Again" was written one night when he
could not sleep.

N. Peck—Home again and couldn't sleep? He
must have forgotten his wife's bonnet.

Why He Succeeded.
Simmons—I declare I can't understand how
you farce-comedy writers succeed so well, con-
sidering that you get most of your wit from
the newspapers.

Hayes—My dear boy, the people who sup-
port farce-comedy don't read the papers.

Rutherford B. Hayes.
He walks with Sherman, Sheridan and Grant,
His converse glorifies the shining ways
Where earth-rough heroes grasp the hand of
—Cincinnati Tribune.

To welcome their celestial debutant,
The white Columbia's millions kneel to plant
Their floral emblems and their tears of praise,
And civic hosts and grateful armies raise
Memorial monuments of adamant.

The halls of state, the presidential chair,
The college class-room and the prison cell,
The field of battle and the place of prayer
Pour out their lauding titles upon the knell
That thrills his countrymen, and everywhere
"The past rolls up its verdict, 'All is well!'"
—Tucker W. Taylor.

THE DEAD EX-PRESIDENT.

THESE never lived a better, purer Amer-
ican than Rutherford B. Hayes.—New
York Advertiser.

In office and out of office, Hayes has done
nothing to offend the good tastes or moral
sentiment of the people. He would have
been happier had he never been President.
—Louisville Commercial.

By the death of ex-President Rutherford
B. Hayes the State of Ohio loses a con-
spicuous name from her shining galaxy
of distinguished men, and the whole country
suffers the loss of an exemplary citizen.

Hayes accepted the responsibilities of office
with dignity, and endured with patience
the aspersions and calumnies of disap-
pointed and envious enemies. He did
nothing to dishonor his high station and
much to ennoble it.—New York Tribune.

His death will bring the people face to
face with the record of one of the finest
types of the American citizen, and that in
their mourning the common people will not

forget the record or fail to appreciate the
character of the man.—Chicago Inter
Ocean.

HISTORY will vindicate Mr. Hayes as a
very conscientious President, who served
both his country and his party about as
well as any man could have done under the
circumstances, and who was not gifted with
great powers of leadership.—New York Re-
corder.

THOUGH the course he had pursued while
President was often assailed, he spent no
time in defending it, confident, and with
correctness, that the verdict of posterity
would be that there was much to praise
therein and little to condemn.—Chicago
Tribune.

AMERICA has reason to be proud of the
distinguished man who passed away from
earth at his home in Fremont, O. In peace
and in war, in public and in private life,
Rutherford B. Hayes was a model citizen
of his Republic.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-
Telegraph.

He was thoroughly conscientious in all
things. His private life was blameless, and
his public record was untainted. He will
be classed in history among the Presidents
who have reinforced moderate talents with
great moral and official integrity.—St.
Louis Globe-Democrat.

As citizen, lawyer, soldier, statesman,
and again in the private walks of life, he
was always the same true man; a modest,
unassuming, earnest Christian, accessible
to the humblest citizen and yet capable of
assuming the dignity of the proudest mon-
arch.—Cleveland Leader.

He was a religious man, an upright man,
a humane man. He sought to conduct his
administration in accordance with his con-
ception of duty, and to a considerable ex-
tent he succeeded. For, aside from his
origin, and as limited by the very nature
of his office, it was, on the whole, benefi-
cial to the country.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

WHILE the Illinois Senate declared in
favor of Sunday opening for the fair by a
vote of 29 to 12, the Indiana House indorsed
it yesterday by a unanimous vote.

The committee of the Chicago Board of
Education managing the schools of the
city have cast out what is called the "mud
fad," or clay modeling, from the course
of study, and devote the time heretofore given
to it to the old-fashioned course of study
known as the three R's.

SPEAKING of dog shows, it is predicted
that the kennel exhibit in connection with
the Columbian world's fair, beginning June
12, will surpass any ever held. It will be
under the management of the greatest
kennel expert in the country, and will have
everything else connected with the fair, is
expected to be a world-beater.

An Eastern paper has recently published
the result of its inquiries into the cost of
electric street-lighting. The average cost
in seventy-five cities and towns is \$105 a
lamp per year where the lighting is done
by private companies, and \$52 per year
where the city owns the plant. The lowest
rate for all night service by private parties
is \$61 per light a year, and the lowest by
the city is \$35.50.

The Edison Electric-Light Company, of
Chicago, seems to be doing fairly well. It
was organized in 1887, with a capital of
\$500,000, which has since been increased to
\$750,000. Last year its net earnings were
\$1,500,000. It has a total of 31 plants in
this country, and in addition to this it
carries an undivided profit of \$244,000.
That is not bad stock to hold.

SENATOR McPHERSON gathers from the
census reports, the press and mine-owners
that the average cost of producing an ounce
of pure silver is less than 35 cents, which
makes the cost of the bullion in a standard
dollar 36 cents. The census shows the cost
of an ounce in Arizona to be 32 cents; in
Colorado, a little over 20 cents; in Montana,
48 cents; and in all the States and Terri-
tories, 37.3 cents. As the market price is 54 cents
an ounce, silver mining is yet a very profit-
able pursuit.

The statement that General Butler's
brain weighed four ounces heavier than
that of Daniel Webster is somewhat in-
definite. Webster's brain, at the time of
his death, weighed fifty-eight ounces, but
physicians estimated that six ounces had
been destroyed by disease and the use of
alcohol. In that case its normal weight
would have been sixty-four ounces. The
average weight of the brain in men is
about fifty-nine ounces, though the brain
of Cuvier, the great naturalist, weighed
sixty-five ounces, the heaviest on record.

In 1883 President Arthur removed one J.
H. Knight from the office of land register
in Ashland, Wis., for alleged and proven
irregularities. He at once became a zealous
reformer and joined the Democratic party.
He lives in Madison, alongside of Senator
Vilas, and the Milwaukee Sentinel pre-
sents the records of the land office to show
that in two years he entered as sold to
Colonel Vilas about ten thousand acres of
the best land in the State. He was re-
moved from the office he turned up as a
co-partner with Colonel, now Senator,
Vilas in the proprietorship of these lands.

He went into the office a poor man, and
although the salary was small, he left a
reputed wealthy one. "He is now one of the
leading candidates for United States Sen-
ator," says the Wisconsin State Journal.
With a good prospect of success until the
Sentinel's revelations appeared.

A LATE issue of the Baltimore Manu-
facturer's Record contains a review of the
phosphate industry in Florida and South
Carolina showing that the business is falling
off in the last named State and increasing
in the former. The comparative shipments
for the last three years, as reported, were
as follows: From South Carolina 455,724
tons in 1890, 369,372 tons in 1891, and 346,609
tons in 1892; from Florida, 56,690 tons in
1890, 180,400 tons in 1891, and 281,221 tons
in 1892. The phosphate industry is one of
which these two States have the monopoly.
It consists in the mining and marketing of
a certain rock deposit largely composed of
phosphates and very valuable as a fertil-
izer. Large quantities of the rock are
shipped abroad and a great deal is used
in this country. South Carolina receives a
royalty of \$1 per ton from the company
which mine the rock, and the revenue from
this source cuts an important figure in
the State finances. In Florida the mines
are owned and worked by private com-
panies. The phosphate discoveries in
Florida were made about five years ago
and are very extensive. They have added
enormously to the value of land formerly
considered of little value and have caused
quite a furor of speculation.

THE census returns of 1890 contain statis-
tics of the growth and present numerical
strength of the various religious denomina-
tions. There are 143 different denomina-
tions, but more than one-half of them have
less than ten thousand members, thirty-
two have less than one thousand each, and
only forty have upward of twenty-five
thousand. Among the strong denomina-
tions, the Roman Catholic stands first as
to communicants, having 6,228,354; the Meth-
odist Episcopal second, with 2,240,425; the
Regular Baptist (colored), third, with
1,271,062; and the Methodist
Episcopal (South) fifth, with 1,269,576.
A comparison of the statistics of 1890 with
those of 1880 shows that, during the
decade, the Protestant Episcopal Church
made a net gain of 165,000 members, or 48
per cent; the Congregational of 128,000, or
81 per cent; the regular Baptists, North,
South and colored, of 868,000, or 37 per cent;
the Lutherans, all branches, of 487,000, or
68 per cent; the Presbyterians, all branches,
of 355,000, or 39 per cent; the Methodist
Episcopal, of 222,000, or 30 per cent; the
Methodist Episcopal South, of 488,000, or 57
per cent. These denominations represent
about 18,000,000 of the population, or 25
per cent of the total. In 1880, the denomina-
tions, against 7,302,000 in 1880, show-
ing a net gain in the ten years of 3,014,000,
or nearly 40 per cent. The growth of the
population of the country in the same

period was less than 25 per cent, these
churches have gained 17 per cent, in excess
of the increase of the population.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Senator George's Nephew Kills the Father of
His Sweetheart and Poisons Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
CARROLLTON, Miss., Jan. 19.—Robert
George, a nephew of United States Senator
J. T. George, committed suicide at Itta-
bena, Miss., last night, while on his way to
the Carrollton jail in charge of a sheriff's
posse. Young George was charged with the
murder of Capt. W. B. Prince, one of the
most prominent and wealthy planters
in the State.

The story of the tragedy is one of the
most sensational in the history of Missis-
sippi. A few nights ago Captain Prince
was assaulted with an ax when he entered
the door of his residence in the suburbs of
Carrollton. He was knocked senseless and
lay in a pool of blood until the next morn-
ing, when he was discovered by his wife.
A physician was summoned and pron-
ounced the wound fatal. The greatest ex-
citement prevailed when the news of the
assault spread, and a searching investi-
gation was made, which resulted in the ar-
rest of Robert George yesterday.

Young George was violently in love with
Miss Prince, the daughter of Captain
Prince, who had acted as her father's sec-
retary for some years. Captain Prince ob-
jected to the match, and threatened to dis-
inherit his daughter unless she gave up
young George, which she refused to do. He
wrote his will, disinheriting her. The
couple commenced making preparations
for the future by the daughter drawing on
her father's New Orleans banker to a large
amount, which young George had cashed in
the Carrollton bank and placed to his
credit. After trying to murder Captain
Prince, George left and went to the house
of his brother-in-law, Roebuck Lake, where
he was captured yesterday. The officer
took him to Itabena for the purpose of
taking the train to Carrollton. On at-
tempting to rouse him last night to take
the train he died. The young man de-
clared that he had succeeded in adminis-
tering a dose of poison without attracting the
officer's attention, and had died from its
effects.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Amendments to the Interstate-Commerce Act
Suggested—Good Roads Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The National
Board of Trade spent the morning ses-
sion to-day largely in discussing proposed
amendments to the interstate-commerce
act. It was resolved that amendments
should be favored giving effect to orders
of the Interstate Commission; exempting
witnesses from criminal penalties; making
corporations indictable and punishable for
violations; a definition of the scope of the
act to cover all carriers and persons en-
gaged in interstate commerce; imposing
penalties for unreasonable delay, and in-
suring freedom from unreasonable declara-
tions of exemption in contracts for inter-
state carriage. Congress was urged to ap-
propriate \$100,000 to make a survey for
the proposed canal around Niagara Falls.
The establishment of a permanent census bu-
reau was recommended. The following
resolution was adopted:

That the National Board of Trade recognizes
the deplorable condition of the country, even
riches, in the universally deplorable condition
of its public highways, considers the same a
serious obstruction to progress and an ex-
travagance, and favors every measure, far
and near, that will tend to remedy this evil.

A resolution was also passed favoring the
passage of an anti-adulteration bill, and
the board then adjourned.

PERMITTED HIS CHILD TO DIE.

Massachusetts Preacher, Whose Faith in Prayer
Was Almost Criminally Strong.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 19.—The one-
year-old daughter of the Rev. A. S. Orne
died Tuesday morning of typhoid pneu-
monia, from which the child had been suf-
fering for the past three weeks, and during
which time she received no medical treat-
ment whatever. Mr. Orne says of the case:
"The girl was taken sick three weeks ago,
but no serious turn came until last Thurs-
day, when Dr. Morse diagnosed the case at
my request and pronounced it to be typhoid
pneumonia. He did not give me any pre-
scription, for I do not believe in physicians
or their treatment. Furthermore, I am not
of this world, and I try to follow the words
of the Scriptures, and as God did not heal
my child, I believe He has another object
in taking her away." Mr. Orne stated that
he had healed his children at other times
by anointing with oil, laying-on of hands
and prayer, and believed it had been
God's will that this child would have been
saved. Rev. Mr. Orne was formerly city
missionary here and is now the State agent
of the State Parental Home Association.

EXCLUSION ACT INVALID.

The Law Barring Out Chinese Declared Un-
constitutional by a Federal Judge.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19.—Judge R. R.
Nelson, of the United States Court, yester-
day declared the Chinese exclusion act un-
constitutional in a case brought before him
by the Chinese consul at Duluth, who
alleged that the Chinese of seven years' resi-
dence in the United States.

GIFT TO YALE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Will
Erect a Building for Students' Rooms,
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—At a meet-
ing of the corporation of Yale University,
held to-day, President Dwight read a let-
ter from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vander-
bilt, of New York, tendering the gift of a
building for students' rooms, to be